EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICEN. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAUSTA

P.H.M.S. cost, in advance. Money souths wall soil be at the The DALLY REBALD, tropentager case Store density.

102 PRINTING executed with neutron, her area and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. SIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - Dauge and Pyronas.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-London Aspe-WINTER GARDEN Brondway .- MACRETE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. BOWGEY, -MALTERA-POLLT BOWERY TREATRE, Bowery, -The Juria Enterast-

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, 485 Broadway, -Dan France NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteeath street and

WEST AND FORMARIANISM

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Grand Quarta—Learned Spat, &c., as all hours. Claude Man Mrs. afternoon and evening.

WGOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. -Ergiorian HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway. - Excision of

BITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal GALETIES CONCERT HALL, SIG Broadway. - DRAWING

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 563 Broadway.-

New York, Friday, Sept. 19, 1869.

THE SITUATION.

We have no information as to the proceedings of our army in Maryland yesterday later than ten b'clock A. M., up to which hour the battle had not been renewed. Our news to-day from that quarter is, therefore, confined to the details of the magnificent fight of Antietam valley on Wednes day the greatest of the entire campaign. The position in which this terrific conflict left the enemy when darkness put an end to the affray, affords a guarantee that its results will be most cheering. and possibly final. The entire force of the rebels was engaged, led on by all their prominent generals, one of whom-General Longstreet-with his whole division was captured and is now a prisoner. Our own list of general officers wounded in the battle is pretty heavy, and includes Generals Hooker, Richardson, Hartsuff, Sedgwick, Meagher, Summer, Dana, French, Ricketts and Duryce. General Mansfield was killed. The loss on both sides is reported to be nearly count, and will number in killed and wound ed about six thousand on each side. We have can tured in the different fights since Sunday not less than fifteen thousand rebels.

The accounts of the battle which we give to-day will be read with intense interest. The action lasted from five o'clock in the morning until seven o'clock at night, without a moment's intermission-The result was the cutting off from the enemy of the fords at Williamsport and Shepardstown leaving them only Dam No. 4 to cross at. Our troops—even the new regiments who had never been in the field before-fought splendidly. When General Hooker was shot through the foot, and carried from the field, General McClellan immediately proceeded to the right, where he was enthusiastically received, and by his presence added much to the success in recovering the ground lost. He was in the centre. and on the left as well, during the day, anxigiving directions as to the manner of attack. He was in his tent on Wednesday night, say our despatches, for the first time since he left Frederick City. When the glorious-fight was over the gallant chieftain sought a brief repose, after four days of incessant toil and vigilance.

The only despatch published from General McClellan on the field of battle, was received at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and contained simply the two words following:-"Glorious Victory."

The pause of yesterday was doubtless caused by the exercise of those humane offices, which even in the midst of carnage receive respect and consideration—the burial of the dead, and the care of the wounded. To-day, in all probability, the conflict will be renewed, with such heavy masses on both sides, as must render victors absolute to which ever army it shall fall, It is needless to say that every favorable symptom is on the side of General McClellan; a strong position, a vigorous and victorious army, abundant supplies and ammunition, and a vastly superior artillery. The enemy, hemmed in within a confined space, and fighting for the prospect of a retreat across the river, will no doubt fight des perately, if they do not surrender without a struggle. Such is the situation of affairs in Mary and at latest accounts. Meantime large reinforcements are arriving to General McClellan.

There seems no longer any room for doubt that g portion of General Burnside's forces has taken possession of Harper's Ferry, and that strong guards have been nested at all the fords between that point and Withamsport.

The news from Cincinnati states that the rebels were falling back from Florence, Ky., on Wednesday, and at last accounts were between Demasswille and Falmouth, baving destroyed the bridges on the Covington and Lexington Railroad in their way. A scouting party of fifty-three of the Tenth Kentucky cavalry engaged a hundred rebels near Florence on Wednesday night, and killed five, wounded seven and routed the remainder. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

The steamer Ocean Queen arrived from New Orleans yesterday morning, bringing us later news from that port, Pensacola, Texas and New Mexico. The dates from New Orleans are to the 9th and the letter of our special correspondent, conveying the latest news, will be found very inte resting. The news from Texas and New Mexico is of great importance. The Sibley expedition has proved a complete failure, and the Texans, enraged at the overthrow of their pretensions, barbarously amassinated General Sibley and another officer of the rebel army. From the Upper Missinsippi we learn that Natchez has been bombarded

boat Essex. Bayou Sara has also been destroyed, and a fight between the rebels and the Essex, at Port Hudson, resulted in their entire expulsion and the silencing of their heavy battery of thirtyfour siege guns. The Essex once more conclusively proved the superiority of iron sides over fortifications. The heaviest shots only made slight indentations on her sides, and then fell back harmless into the water. Her success under the gallant Porter was continuous and decisive.

We received advices yesterday from Pensacola to the 13th inst. The health of the troops remain-Captain Sargent, of the brig Ocean Traveller,

from Neuvitas, arrived yesterday morning, reports not having met or heard of any privateers in that

M ISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The Board of Aldermen, who had adjourned to Monday next, will hold a special meeting this day at two o'clock, when, it is supposed, the municipal axe will be applied, and the final blow given to one of the heads of a department, which was referred to a committee at the last meeting.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Council men last evening, a resolution was adopted ten dering the thanks and hospitalities of the city to the officers and men of the Twelfth regiment New York National Guard, for their bravery during the recent siege of Harper's Ferry. The decease of Col. George W. Pratt, late commander of the Twentieth regiment New York Militia, was noticed by the adoption of a suitable preamble and resolution. The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller be instructed t pay the city bounty-of \$50 to all those who enlisted on the 3d inst. The Board then adjourned until

The weekly statement laid before the Commis sioners of Public Charities and Correction vester day exhibits the following:-Number remaining in the institutions on September 6, 1862, 8,278 admitted, 1,779; died, 32; discharged, 1,447; sen to Biackwell's Island, 307; remaining September 13. 6,370; decrease, S. In addition to the above figures there are at Bellevue Hospital 593, and at the Island Hospital 512 sick and wounded soldiers.

Acting Master Amos P. Foster has been promoted to an acting volunteer lieutenant, for gallant conduct, and has been appointed to the command of the United States steamer Delaware. Gerald Toole will be hung to-day in Hartford Connecticut, for the murder of Captain Webster Warden of the State Prison. Toole was a convic at the time he committed the murder, having been sentenced for the crime of arson.

The stock market was very buoyant yesterday mor round. Later in the day, the non-receipt of official intel-ligence from Gen. McClellan rather checked speculation and prices reacted 1/2 per cent. Money was very abundant at 4 per cent. Exchange, 1291/4 n 1/2. Gold sold down to 116%, but afterwards rallied to 117%.

The cotton market was quiet yesterday, and there was scarcely sufficient doing to afford a reliable basis for quo tations. The saies embraced 300 bales, at about 56c. for middling uplands, though many holders domanded 57c. and some were unwilling sellers except at a figure above that price. Flour opened firmer, with a good demand but the decline in sterling exchange, with higher rate for freights, caused the market to close heavy at the pre vious day's prices. Wheat opened from Ic. a 2c. higher but, from the same influences, the advance was lost, an the market closed dull at the previous day's prices. Corn opened firm, but closed duli, with sales of sound Western nixed at 59c. a 60c. Pork was firm, with sales of me at \$11 37% a \$11 50, and some uninspected at \$11 75, and prime sold at \$10 a \$10 12%. Sugars were active and prices were firm, with sales of about 900 hhds., 834 boxes and 16,000 bags of Manila—the latter at 81/40 Coffee was steady, with sales of 9,000 bags at p. Freights were firm. Wheat to London and Glasgow wa engaged at 14d., in ship's bags, and to Liverpool at 12d. 13d. a 13 1/4., in bulk and bags.

The Grand Drams on the Potomac-Th Decisive Action Perhaps To-Day.

We have received very little additional in telligence since our last despatches of Wednesday night, from the army of General McClellan. It appears, however, that from their severe, sanguinary and exhausting labors in the late great battle, the opposing armies, as by mutual consent, rested yesterday from fighting, and devoted the day to the burial of the dead, to the cares required by the wounded, and to the reparation of damages, as far as possible, for a renewal of the conflict.

The battle, in all probability, has been renewed this morning; and, if so, we confidently expect that this day's setting sun will mark a victory to our arms as decisive as was that of Austerlitz to the great Napoleon. Since Sunday last General McClei lan has been pushing back the rebel forces to wards the Potomac, until they appear to be crowded as into a corner from which they cannot escape. A small army in the same situation might slip over the river at a single ford under cover of the night; but the army of General Lee is too large for such an enterprise at two or three crossings. Lee has no alternative but a desperate battle to gain his object of crossing the river, or a capitulation to avoid a useless effusion of blood. But we expect him to persist in fighting to the extremity of a crushing defeat, and we expect that this defeat will fall upon him to-day.

He has stripped all the intervening country in Virginia, to Winchester, up the Shenandoah valley, and from Leesburg to Warrenton, on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge, of rebel troops, to reinforce his army. Between his army and Richmond there are, perhaps, not ten thousand rebel troops remaining. He has staked the fortunes of Jeff. Davis and his Southern confederacy upon this desperate struggle with the superior and victorious army of General Mc-Ciellan. This impending battle, therefore, promises in its results to be one of the fifteen or sixteen decisive battles of the world, since the first great victory of the Greeks over the Per-

We anticipate a victory for the Union of this decisive character. The advantages in numbers, prestige, discipline, subsistence, artillery, ammunition, reinforcements, position, everything, appear to be so decidedly on the side of McClellan that we cannot doubt the result. We expect a victory, therefore, in this northern corner of Maryland which will re-establish the old flag over the State House at Richmond without another battle of any magnitude-a victory which will cause the rebel army and the rebel guerillas now devastating Kentucky to disperse or fall back into Mississippi and Alabama-a victory which will be speedily fol-

our successes until the last vestige of the armed forces of the rebellion shall have disap-

We expect this chain of victories to be opened to-day. If there is still a suspension of hos tilities, we may safely infer that it is only be cause General McClellan is assured that with every hour's delay he is strengthened, while the enemy is weakened and demoralized from the increasing evidences before him of a disastrous defeat. Another day's delay will bring down upon the flank of the enemy thirty or forty thousand of Governor Curtin's stalworth Pennsylvania militia. But the great work in hand may be accomplished this day without them In the fullest confidence we await the issue of this impending battle.

THE WINTER OPERATIO CAMPAIGN-A COM-MENCEMENT OF OPERATIONS .- The doubts that have hitherto clouded the prospects of the theatres and Opera for the coming season have been dispelled by the glorious series of victo ries with which General McClellan is closing up the campaign in Maryland. Universal confidence has taken the place of distrust, and the first effect of the relief experienced from the suspense which has so long hung over the community is the crowding of all the places of public amusement. The appearance which they have presented all the week is the best index that can be afforded of the firm faith enter. tained that we are approaching the termination of our troubles. On Monday, after General McClellan's first satisfactory despatches had been received, every place of amusement in the city felt the influence of the news. Forrest played Hamlet to a thousand dollar house, and the receipts at Miss Bateman's "Macbeth" were over seven hundred-a large sum for the Winter Garden. Cremorne, Barnum's, the minstrels, and the theatres at the east side of the town, all participated in the benefits resulting from this reaction in public feeling. Since then there has been an increase rather than falling off in the receipts of the different houses. On Wednesday Forrest's Richelieu drew together the largest audience that has ever been assem bled within the walls of Niblo's.

Under such circumstances we cannot see how

any further doubt can be entertained as to the prospects of opera for the winter. In an artistic point of view, nothing can be more satisfactory than the arrangements entered into. Instead of the season (we employ the word in its largest sense) being covered by the operations of a single company or manager, it will present to the public three distinct combinations. offering, each in its way, unusual attractions On Monday next. Mr. Nixon, a name new to operatic enterprises, though not to kindred speculations, opens the Academy with a company of whom Miss Carlotta Patti is to be the bright particular star. We need not tell such of our readers as are familiar with the merits of this accomplished vocalist in the concert room that her debut on the operatio stage is an event of very great interest. And that interest will be enhanced by the complete disappearance on this occasion of the physical obstacle that has hitherto prevented her following in the footsteps of her distinguished sister. With a voice of more extended compass than that of most living singers, a method cultivated to the highes point of excellence, and youth and personal charms to back them, there cannot be a question as to Miss Patti's triumphant success in her new career. Following close upon the two weeks' experiment of Mr. Nixon will come the veteran impresario Ullman, first with Mile. Cordier, and then with Mile, Titiens, who, it is now positively stated, will commence her engagement in the second week of November. With these, and other attractions, Ullman will carry on the season until the end of February, when Maretzek will return with his newly engaged troupe from Havana and occupy the Academy during the months of March and April. Here is promise of a winter's amusement for our music loving public such as we have not had for several years past. That is will be remunerative to all concerned, notwithstanding the gloomy forebodings that have been indulged in, the experience of the past week leaves, we think, but little doubt. The rebellion once crushed, or in a fair way of being so people will be induced to compensate them selves for their past anxieties by a little more indulgence than usual in the pleasures of the

OUR STATE ELECTION.—The democrate have put Seymour in the field as their candidate for Governor, and the republicans have held their primary meetings to elect delegates to their nominating convention. Whom they will nominate is as yet doubtful. A strong party of the Seward or conservative republicans are understood to be in favor of the nomination of Gene ral Dix. On the other hand, the radical destruc tive Chase republicans are pledged to support some out-and-out abolitionist, like Fremont or General Wadsworth. If General Dix be nomi nated he will undoubtedly be elected, and Sevmour will stand no chance against him. I either Fremont or General Wadsworth be nom! nated, Seymour will be elected easily. Still the radical, destructive republicans will make strong effort to nominate an abolition candidate: for they had rather secure the election of a democrat than give the conservative repullicans the power of this State. Thus, just as the old feuds of the democratic party are set tled, the republican party is beginning to be divided by fresh feuds, and the contest, therefore, becomes interesting. Let us wait a while and see whether the republican party will com. mit suicide by refusing to nominate Dix.

SENATORIAL RESIGNATIONS.—We have said very little about the resignation of Senator Simmons of Rhode Island; but the public appreciates it most fully. It was decidedly the very best thing he could do in his position, and we congratulate him upon this first step towards repentance and atonement. Now, will not Sena tor Anthony be equally praiseworthy, and re sign his seat also? Anthony ought to devote himself exclusively to his pedling Providence paper, and not attempt to swell his little proportions into those of a Senator. A frog once tried to puff himself to the size of a bull; but the endeavor ended disastrously. Let Senator Anthony read the fable and learn the moral.

THE TRIBUNG AND GENERAL MCCLELLAN. The Tribune carefully suppresses all mention of General McClellan in its editorial columns now-a-days. Doubtless it would also suppress General McClellan's victories if it could. Parties who have gun contracts are not at all and compelled to surrender to the Union iron gun- lowed by our reoccupation of Charleston and likely to wish this war over soon.

The abolition radicals are in a terrible state of despondency and wee since McClellan is gaining daily victories in Maryland. They look as sad and gloomy as they would if the Union were restored and the war over. Poor Greeley wears an awfully long face, black cotton gloves and a mourning band on his white hat. His trowsers are more tern and his boots and face are dirtier than ever. He has given strict orders that McClellan's name shall not be mentioned in his paper, as the sight of it gives him a fit of the blues and the diarrhora. Brother Beecher indulges in sackcloth and ashes, take all his texts from the lamentable Jeremiah writes doleful articles for the Independent, and looks as black under the eyes as a dark complexioned man can look. Brother Cheever wants to know if the Lord has deserted him. We think it very probable; for his congregation has been trying to get rid of him for som time, and he has not amounted to much as a minister since he deserted the Lord for the negro. Wendell Phillips is the only one of the gang who appears to be in jovial spirits. Phillips seems to luxuriate in the misfortunes of his friends, partly because he always desires to see things going wrong, and partly because he anticipates having a few more chances to display his oratorical powers on the negro question. George Francis Train is preparing to challenge him, however, and if Phillips accepts the challenge, he, too, like the other radicals, will be summarily brought to grief. Poor Greeley, and Beecher and Cheever! It is a dreadful thing for them to see the Union armies triumphant after they have worked so hard and done so much to embarrass and defeat our forces.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS .- Our Congressional elections in November witl be most important. The members of the present Congress have done all in their power to delay the conclusion of the war. They have interfered with the plans of our generals, held back reinforcements, stopped enlistments, and endeavored to reduce our armies, while at the same time they have passed such measures as have exasperated the rebels and led them to put thousands of new soldiers in the field. This conduct should be made an issue at the approaching elections, and no member of this Congress should be re-elected unless his record be entire ly clean. Instead of the fanatics who follow the lead of Sumner, Wade, Wilson. Lovejoy, Chandler and Stevens, the people should elect constitutional conservatives, who will see to it that this war is conducted for the Union, and not for the negro, and that it is brought to a speedy and triumphant settlement.

THE NEGRO QUESTION .- There need now be no further trouble about the negro question. It is about to be settled on its merits. As soon as George Francis Train, the locomotive Young America, returns from Washington, he intends to challenge Wendell Phillips to an oratorical set-to at the Academy of Music, and dispose of the negro question finally and satisfactority Brother Phillips had better brush up his classical and cram blinself with poetical quotations. Train will be after him under a full head of steam, and will be more than likely to run him off the track. Let the public buy season tickets. and go early; for, if both of the orators are in good condition, the contest will probably be as exciting as that talking match between a Yankee and a Frenchman down South, where the combatants talked the judges to sleep, and when they woke up in the morning the Frenchman was found dead, and the Yankee was bending over him whispering "Hail Columbia" in his ear

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

COVEMBNIE OF RESELS IN THE SHUNANDOAN VAL

Paroled prisoners from Richmond say that troops continge to arrive there from the South, but are sent thence as fast as possible. This is corroborated from other cencentrating a large force in the Shenandoah Valley, with a central military depot at Winchester, which is strongly fortified.

THE UNION WOUNDED AT CULPEPPER. S Acting Assistant Surgeon A. E. Carothers, who was taken prisoner while attending to his duties with our wounded at Culpepper Court House, on the 20th ult., nas reached this city, having been released on Sunday last. He gives a deplorable account of the condition of He gives a deplorable account of the condition of our wounded men, and states that the prinoners are dying at the rate of fifteen per day, of source The following surgeons were left in charge of the hospitals at Culpsper, where, at the time Dr. Carothers left, there were about one hundred and twenty-five wounded men Dr. Helmer, Brigade Sargeon; Dr. Coover, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment; Dr. Day, Tenth Moine; Dr. necticut: Dr. Osborne, and A. A. Sengore, United State Army. Dr. Carothers reiterates the reports that the prisoners of General Pope's army will be released thi

Brigadier General D. Tyler has been ordered to repor Major General Wright, at Cincinnati. General Nelson Taylor is ordered to report to General McClellan.

COLONEL VAN WYCE'S TENTH LEGION-OFFICER DISMISSED FROM THE BERVICE The following named officers have been stricken from the rolls of the army for absenting themselves without authority:-Lieutenant Colonel James Jourdan: Major Ja cob Sharp; Captain Thomas S. Marvel; First Lieutenan T. B. Pope: First Lieutenant H. A. Stell: Second Lieuten

ant P. B. Steele; Quartermuster John C. Gerard. All the foregoing officers belong to the Fifty-sixth regiment New York Volunteers, known as the Tenth Legion. By direction of the President of the United States the

following officers are dismissed the service:—First Lieu tenant Wm. J. Godwin, Tenth United States infantry, to take effect September 13, 1862; Surgoon Lyman H. Stone United States Army; Additional Paymester H. S. Gatsmer, United States Volunteers; Military Storekeeper Charles Weston, Ordnance Department.

It is ordered by the Wor Department that Medical Per veyors be required to give bonds in the sum of \$75,000. ACCIDENT TO A RECRUIT OF THE BROOKLYN FOUR James Riley fell from the cars last evening, while

alighting with a squad of recruits for the Brooklyn Four-teenth regiment, breaking his leg. He was taken to the Trinity Hospital.

Dr. Antoine C. Camp, arrested by the Provost Marshalla weeks since, has been released, on condition that he F. X. Buxton and J. A. Kirby have been reseased from the old Capitel prison, on condition that they reside north

of New York city during the war.

Major Sherburne, of General Wadsworth's Maff, exam fued a number of State prisoners in the old Capitol, pre paratory to a final decision in their cases. About a dozen risoners of war will be released upon taking the eath o allegiance. They were mostly residents of New Orleans CHARGES AGAINST THE MANAGERS OF JUDICIARY

Medical Inspector Muzzy, who was directed to investigate the charges preferred by the President of the Michigan Soldiers' Relief Association against the management of Judiciary Square Hospital, has made a report, confirm aproperly fed, but acquitting the officers of enjoying a inxurious table at the expense of the misapprepainties of the articles donated by kind-hearted ladies. vestigation has been ordered.

ORDER FROM THE SURGEON GENERAL The following order of the Surgeon General is to cure or provent the abuses complained of by the Bol

CIRCULAR NO. 11

large hospital fund.
WM. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon General, U. S. A. MOVEMENTS OF THE GUNBOAT PITTSBURG ON WRITE

boat Pittsburg, communicates to the Navy Department interesting particulars of his movements on White river. Ark. He dispersed with shell several camps of rebels. One of the parties hastily left their breakfast for safety, son captured the wharfboat Eunice, 220 feet in length, with finely furnished apartments, intended to be used as a hotel at the termination of the Massissippi and Red Ru er Railroad. The boat was brought to Helena and occupied by our Quartermaster's Department. It is considered a valuable prize

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS. The following deaths in hospital here are reported :-Corporal Archiball Smith, Co. F. Touth New York.
Corporal Thos. G. Nevoile, to. F. Fishly third Penagivania. Residence, Indiana county, Pa.
Chas. Derby, Third Maine battery.
Abner L. Spragne, Co. G. Seventh Maine.
E. D. Woodward, Co. C. Fourteenth United States in

E. D. Woodward, Co. C. Fourteenth United States fantry.

James Collier, Co. 1, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania.

Residence, Philadelphia, Pa.

Michael Mackey, Co. D. Twenty-sinth New York.

H. D. Smith, Co. B. Tenth Pennsylvania reserve. Residence, Maple Grove, Vennigo county, Pa.4.

Olivor M. Heath, Co. C., Sixth New York. Residence,

West Springfield, N. H.

Goorge Torrey, Co. 1, Eleventh Massachusetts. Residence, Charlestowh, Mass.

Wm. Ryton, Co. D., Seventy-third Pennsylvania.

Sergeant John D. Sullivan, Co. D. Fourteenth Massachusetts.

Residence, Boylon, Mass.

Sorgeant John D. Sullivan, Co. D. Fourteent chuselfs. Residence, Boston, Mass. John R. Smith, Co. F., Faith New York. Exward Kelly, Co. E. Seventy-sixth New York T. Baley, Co. G, Fifth Connecticut. Resident food Con.

T. Baiey, Co. G. Fifth Connecticut. Residence, Hart-ford, Conn.
J. Boone, Co. D. Seventeenth Massachusetts.
Samuel Patent, Co. H. Nineteenth Indiana.
Wra. K. Hannas, Co. D. Thirteenth New York.
J. F. Mott, Co. H. First Kane Peunsylvania Rifes.
Orlando Shal, Co. K. Seventy-sixth New York.
Corporal Michael Cook, Co. C. Second Wisconcin.
Corporal Marshall Pringle, Co. H. Ninety-fourth New
York. Residence, Rural Hill, Jefferson Cunty, New
York. Married.
Timothy Murray, Co. K, Twenty-Second New York.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM BRAGG'S ARMY

THE RAILROAD OPEN TO ELIZABETHTOWN

Bacon Creek in the Possession of the Rebels.

Cheatham and Buckner in Command of Rebel Divisions.

REPORTED RETREAT OF BRAGG'S FORCES

Eurther Details of the Battle at Munfordsville,

Our Elizabethtown Correspondence. The first train south from Louisville for several days is understood that the rebels are an possession of Bacon creek, and I find it impossible to reach Munfordsville. I minutest character regarding the attack by Buckner on Munfordaville, its design, and also of full details of the en gagement. Much of my information in regard to rebei Brage, and who have just reached here, while the details of the brilliant engagement are obtained from persons who left the deld last night. I have sell you from Louisville a sketch of the field and a brief account of the battle

THE REBEL NOVEMENTS which brought on the engagement are briefly as follows:-On Friday evening the rebel cavalry at Lebanon comtillery had taken the road to Glasgow. The cavalry force, bringing up the roar, consisted of over 1,100 men, well mounted and armed, and commanded by men, well mounted and arined, and commanded to Col. J J. Morrison. Accompanying the cavalry were two needs of light artillery, drawn by splendid animals stolen needs of light artillery. pieces of light artillery, grawn by special authorized by Morrison in the Bine Grass region, and which carried by Morrison in the Bine Grass region, and which carried the artillery as rapidly as the cavalry could possibly move. The force retreated rapidly from Lebanon strangely failing to rob the citizens and devastate the country and town. Subsequent events have demonstrated that the infantry marched to join Bragg and the cavalry to Bacon creek and Manfordsville, the two forces parting at Summerville.

MOVEMENTS OF BUCKNER AND CHEATHAM.

On Friday morning the divisions of Buckner and Cheat-ham, of Bragg's army, moved from Glasgow northward, to a point called Bear Wallow, a town of half a dozen houses, situated on the main Glasgow and Bardstown road, and about ten miles from Munfordsville. On Friday night the two divisions remained at this point, seem-ingly engaged in watching Rousseau, who, with his divi-sion of Bueli's army, was at Woodland, about dally from Rear Wallow. On Saturday morning, leaving Cheat ham and one of his brigades to watch Reusseau, Buckne, moved from Bear Waltow towards Woodsonville and Man-fordsville, and appeared on Sunday morning at Rowlett's Station, one mile from Colonel Wilder's position. He dis posed of his forces by placing them upon the road at the point of crossing the railroad, and began skirmishing with the pickets about three o'clock on Sunday morning DRIVING IN OUR PICKETS.

of our works were first attacked, the rebel skirmisher, appearing at Rowlett's Station. The picket who was pacing the bridge at the time was uninjered, and as the rebols advanced on the right of the railroad the packet guard fell back upon the road to Woodgenville. The robel skirmishers then attacked the pickets stationed at the house on the right of the railroad, and as they were in force an hour was consumed in very lively skirmishing, with no casualities on torp part. As it began to grow light with the gray of the dawning morning, the rebels moved forward on the right of the railroad, and our pickets fell back rapidly through the woods and abattls in front of the works and withdraw to the inside. The picket guard at the toligate on the turnpike road also withdrew after being joined by the picket on the bridge, and assumed position in the works. At about five o'clock the robels were seen forming in the strip of woods in front of our riffs pits, and shortly after, from the cover of the woods and abattle, began the engagement, by a rapid and well sustained fire of miskelry.

No troops had appeared on the left of the railroad; but on the right the woods appeared to be after with them. Their has of buttle extended far to the right, and to get within range the rebels were compiled to swing their left around and into the open fields between the woods and works. They also putted a battery on hour left, upon a slight knoll of earth, and began a vigorous shelling of the works. But their position was not sufficiently elevated to enable them to effect much by the and after exchanging several shets and having one gua dismounted they withdraw in great confusion, leaving their discovered position. Under cover of the failent timber the role is advanced near to the works, and kept up a decidedly uncomfortable, if not destructive, fire. This position they maintained for many heurs, and only retreated in disorden, when the defeat was complete.

The finding the work with their artiliary on their extreme let (our right) unpleasant, the robels changed, and the two regiments and the artillory changes their bestions, and for light of th pacing the bridge at the time was uninjured, and as the rebels advanced on the right of the railroad the picket

forming on our left; but the rebet left and our right did not let the hour pass by unemployed. THE REPORT LEFT MAKES AS ASSAULT. It was plainly seen that a disposition of our man was being made by Col. Wilder to reput the attack astiolpated on the left, and, thinking it a favorable hour, the rebet left made a desperate assault on our right. This wa.

thailed with a shoot, the backs of their cuenties saw, they tied to the woods.

By the excitement of the manent, seeing the rebels retreating, many of the Indianteus sprang over the trenches and started in pursuit. Major Abbett, of the Sixty seventh Indiana, sprang upon the parapet and shouted to non-necessarity them forward. While standing thus, with his drawn sword splitted, he was shot from the woods, and felt back into the arms of his men without a word. The man who had made the sertic soon found themselves under a galling fire and were forced to return. They succeeded, however, in bringing in several prisoners, among them a major of the Massissippi regiment engaged on their left. The major was badly wounded, and it is now supposed he is dead. He conversed with Oil Wilder a few moments, and stated that his colonel had been killed, and that they had lost not less than four artiflery had done turrible execution among those hid is abattis, which was composed of o' deadoned timber, which, strock by the balls, was sha, 'ed' into thousands of pleous, and the splitters of which had inflected terrible wounds. He stard also that we were fighting two brigadess of Simon B. Buckner's division, and "whipping them the helf." We were told,' he said, "hat we were going to fight raw troops, of regiments, whose numbers were all above the hundredth, and whe would rua at the first fire." He said that there we've two Mississippi, one Georgia, one Albama, and a Louisiana regiment at the first fire." He said that there we've two Mississippi, one Georgia, one Albama, and a Louisiana regiment ought to be in it from the other side of the river, but it had not been heard from. He also stated that Brigadier General Diuncau was in command on the field, and that Buckner was awaiting the result at Rewiett's Station.

The activity formed rebel right marched from the woods

General Puncan was in command on the field, and that itsucknow was awaiting the result at Rowlett's Station.

AN ASSAULT ON OUR LINE.

The newly formed rebed right marched from the woods in spicedid order, with ranks apparently full, and the morning sun gliding their bright bayonets. They moved forward and filing to the right, pasced from view beneath the extensive knolt in front of our works. This completely hid them from view, and they did not appearage in the time for some moments. During the time they were gone, the battery made its appearance in the turnpike, and, gotting into position, began to throw shell into the works. The twenty-four-pounder was opened upon them, and that twelve-pounder was observed to the battery for a few moments. While the battery played upon our troops the robel right again appeared and the battle again became desporate. When they appeared over the brow of the hill it was at a double quick, and not is the best of order. But all pushed on with desporate courage, to meet realisate, and a shever of balls from the musketry, they were met and mowed down, but they never faltered and it was only when they sprang upon the breastwork, they men the did strewn with their dead and dying. After a momentary struggle on the breastworks, the whole reastright bends into complete diorder and ited from the fact.

At this time, and while the battery on our left was dis-

right broke into complete diorder and fied from the field.

At this time, and while the battery on our left was disappearing in the direction of the toligate, a large force of cavairy appeared beyond Monfordsville, and, dashing through the town, planted a piece of light artifley on the blust below the town. They immediately opened upon our fort, but had fired but three shells when a round shot from the twenty-four-pounder dismounted their gan. At the same time bogonithe town the blue coats of Col. Dunham's Fiftieth Indiana were seen coming with double quick, and in a few moments afterwards they had attacked and completely routed the rebel cavairy, who crossed the river and feet in overy direction.

in overy direction.

THE HALLS REFERENT IN CONFESSION.

No scorer had the rebel right broken in confusion than the loff, which had still maintained a fire from the woods, also broke and teel beyond the span of the fills beyond the woods and reitoned crossing, falling each to Rowlett's Station. Col. Wisior three shells from all his guns after them, which erred to recelerate their speed. They left all their dead and wounded on the field, besides two plectes of artiflery and ever five hundred stand of small arms.

then, which served to accelerate their apeed. They left all their dead and wounded on the field, besides two ploces of artiflery and over five hundred stand of small arms. The victory was most combide.

A Stage of ERGT.

About two o'clock Gea. I uncan sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury his dead and to learn the fote of neveral officers. Col. Wilder granted him leave to bury his dead, and to learn the fote of neveral officers. Col. Wilder granted him leave to bury his dead, and the play his plast dead in the different parts of the dead in which they had fation. Our men as stated in setting a large manner of wannies and dead from the pits in front of the breastworks. The wounded were all extinces large manner of wannies and dead from the pits in front of the breastworks. The wounded were all extinces in mixed by bayone stabs.

The round of the officers and men had permission to visit the party engaged in burying the dead, and conversed freely with those engaged in the task. The rebols stated that their loss in killed and wounded was not less than six hundred in the some asserted that they had lost five hundred in killed alone. Certain it is that the slaughter was berrible, and that in no battle of the war has the proportion of killed and wounded to the force engaged been so great. Among the deal were a colonel, a major and four captains.

ON YORKS AND LOSS.

The force engaged in the fight was composed of the fel-

and four captains.

OCR FORCE AND LOSS.

The force engaged in the fight was composed of the fellowing regiments.—Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, infantry, Colonel Wider; Sixty-seventh indiana Volunteers, infantry, Colonel Emmerson; Eighty-third Indiana, Infantry, Colonel —; four pieces of artillery, and one company of cavalry, not employed. The Fiftieth Indiana, Colonel Dunlean, reached the scone in time to disperse the cavalry on the northern bank of the river. Our loss was eight killed, including Major Abut, and thirty-three wounded, according to Colonel Wilder's report.

LAKE FEON SHAGO'S ARWY.

Much of the information of the robel movements pre-liminary to this co-flict I have obtained from two prisoners paroled by the affect formerly mem-bers of the Sixth Onio mantiry. They reached this places to day after a march of over a hundred miles on foot. Their names are Charles De Loon and J. R. Erwin, and both are intelligent and gentlemanly young men. They were captured on August 29, near Murfreesboro, Fenn., by Texan rangers. They had passed our pickots, while the latter were sleeping, and were surprised while gathering fruit from a garden, into which they had been invited by the proprietor, who insisted on their helping themselves. They were conveyed to Sparta, to the head

invited by the proprietor, who insules on their acquarters of General Forrest, where they remained a few days, and were then paroled. Their parole is appended as a matter of curiosity.

Headquarters, First Cavary Bridges, Nara Sparata, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1963.

We, the undersigned, belonging to the United States army, having been captured and now held as prisoners of war by Brigadier General Forrest, of the Confederate States, do accept our parole and pledge our honor not to take up army, give aid or information against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged. So help me God.

CHARLES DE LEON.

J. R. ERWIN.

God.

ENDORSHMENT.

J. R. ERWIN.

ENDORSHMENT.

HEADQUARTESS, FIRST CATALRY BRIGADS, NEAR STARTA, Sept. 4, 1862.

This parole is accepted upon the conditions expressed, and the individuals permitted to pass our lines. By order of Brigadier General FORR EST.

J. P. SERANGE, Assistant Adjuant General.

While in the camp of Forrest these gentlemen saw Buckner and Cheatham. They say that both of these men are in command of divisions in Bragg's army. Goa. Forrest commands all the cavalry is Bragg's army. They say Forrest is a man of aboat dity, with silver hair, which was once black: a tail, straight figure, weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds. He wears gray whisters and mountache, in the Corsican style, and, though a quict, demure and sedate man, is full of dry jokes, and exceedingly good hatured. In his command are Louisiana, Jexus, Jennessee and Kentucky cavalry. The Eighth Texas, formerly Terry's, is now commanded by Colonel Wharton. A Colonel Johnston commands a regiment of cavalry in the same brigade.

by Colonel Wharton. A Colonel Schedon commands a regiment of cavalry in the same brigade.

The CAPTURE OF RACON CREEK.

The cavalry force under Morrison, which I have noticed as Baving evacuated Lebann on Friday, made its appearance at Bacon creek stockade on Sunday night, and demanded the surrender of the garrison. Sergeant Henry Ellis, Company b. Fifty fourth Indiana, who was in command, and who reached here on parole, informs me that his demand was backed by a display of artilley, and that he was compelled to surrender the twenty-nine men under his command. He submitted to Colonel Morrison the fact that his regiment was not regularly in the United States covice, but a regiment of Indiana Home Guards, whose time was out ten days ago. It was then agreed that the green capitalating about the paroled not to bear themse until regularly exchanged or discharged from the service of the State of Indiana. But when in passession of the fort the rebel colonel refused to add the last clause, and, though at the time of the surrender the men were not in the service of the United State, they must be regularly exchanged before they can again volunteer. Morrison burned the suckade and the cars, which had been threat south.

I am in passession of information which established by the in my mind that Bragg is already retraiting from Kentucky. I have detailed certain information in regard to the rebet troops of Smith passing through Frankfort on Sunday night. I have since learned that they are making forced marches for Glasgow. The evaluation of the state of the st they are making forced inarches for Glasgow, enation of Lebanon is another significant fact. known that Cheatham and Buckner retreated on night to chasgow, and that Rouseau marched i Wallow just as the rebells left. Heell is moving gow from bripping Springs, and will fight Brukirby Smith can join him. In a few days Bragg out of Kentucky or be as terribly defeated as w Maryland. I have not time to deail more. I with Bueil's army on Thursday.

Reported Surrender of Colonel Wilder. The military commenced fortifying the city yesterday. Negroes were impressed, throwing up breastworks and

There is nothing reliable from Mumferdaville. The telegraph is down.

The Journal to-day received information that Colonel were lorced to surrender to an overwhelming force of the enemy at twelve o'clock Tuesday night. This is non-

south of here have prevailed all day, creating considerable excitement. All that can now be said is that Kirby Smith appears to be joining Brage, intending to give

Multitudes of conflicting rumors respecting mattered

Lottisville is very formidably entrenched, and great numbers of slaves, from loya, and disloyal owners indis-oriminately, have been impressed for that purpose.